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Markdown is a lightweight markup language, originally created by John Gruber and Aaron Swartz allowing people to write using an easy-to-read, easy-to-write plain text format, then convert it to structurally valid XHTML (or HTML).

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markdown

This is a syntax guide designed to provide very clear, understandable examples of Markdown usage. It borrows from several sources including:

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markdown
- http://daringfireball.net/projects/markdown/

Contents:
This should cover 99% of your Markdown needs.

## 1.1 Blockquotes

To enclose a segment of text in blockquotes, one must prefix each written line with a greater-than sign.

**Markdown:**

```markdown
> ## Blockquoted header
> > This *is* blockquoted text.
> > This *is* a second paragraph within the blockquoted text.
```

**Output:**

```xml
<blockquote>
  <h2>Blockquoted header</h2>
  <p>This *is* blockquoted text.</p>
  <p>This *is* a second paragraph within the blockquoted text.</p>
</blockquote>
```

## 1.2 Code: Block

To specify an entire block of pre-formatted code, indent every line of the block by 1 tab or 4 spaces. Ampersands and angle brackets will automatically be translated into HTML entities.

**Markdown:**

```markdown
> /// Blockquoted header
>
> This *is* blockquoted text.
>
> This *is* a second paragraph within the blockquoted text.
```

**Output:**

```xml
<blockquote>
  <div>
    <p>/// Blockquoted header</p>
    <p>This *is* blockquoted text.</p>
    <p>This *is* a second paragraph within the blockquoted text.</p>
  </div>
</blockquote>
```
1.3 Code: Inline

Inline code descriptions can be done via the use of the backtick quotes. Any ampersands and angle brackets will automatically be translated into HTML entities.

Markdown:

```
Markdown is a `'em`text-to-html` em` conversion tool for writers.
```

Output:

```html
<p>Markdown is a `<em>text-to-html</em>` conversion tool for writers.</p>
```

1.4 Emphasis: Italics

To emphasize text wrap it with either a asterisk or underscore.

Markdown:

```
This *emphasized* _text_.
```

Output:

```html
<p>This is <em>emphasized</em> <em>text</em>.</p>
```

1.5 Emphasis: Strong

To boldly emphasize text, wrap it with either double asterisks or double underscores.

Markdown:

```
This **emphasized** __text__.
```

Output:

```html
<p>This is very heavily <strong>emphasized</strong> <strong>text</strong>.</p>
```

1.6 Headers

HTML headings are produced by placing a number of hashes before the header text corresponding to the level of heading desired (HTML offers six levels of headings).
Markdown:

```markdown
# First-level heading

#### Fourth-level heading
```

Output:

```html
<h1>First-level heading</h1>
<h4>Fourth-level heading</h4>
```

### 1.7 Horizontal rules

You can create a horizontal rule (`<hr />`) by placing 3 or more hyphens, asterisks, or underscores on a single line by themselves. You can also place spaces between them.

Markdown:

```markdown
* * *
***
*****
-- -- --
```

Output:

```html
<hr />
<hr />
<hr />
<hr />
<hr />
```

### 1.8 Images: Inline

Image syntax is very similar to Link syntax, but prefixed with an exclamation point.

Markdown:

```
![alt text](http://path/to/img.jpg "Title")
```

Output:

```html
<img src="http://path/to/img.jpg" alt="alt text" title="Title" />
1.9 Line Return

To force a line return, place two empty spaces at the end of a line.

Markdown:

```
Forcing a line-break\s\s
Next line in the list
```

Output:

```
Forcing a line-break<br>
Next line in the list
```

1.10 Links: Inline

Inline-style links use parentheses immediately after the link text.

Markdown:

```
This is an [example link](http://example.com/).
```

Output:

```
<p>This is an <a href="http://example.com/">example link</a>.</p>
```

1.11 Links: Inline with title

Markdown:

```
This is an [example link](http://example.com/ "With a Title").
```

Output:

```
<p>This is an <a href="http://example.com/" title="With a Title">example link</a>.</p>
```

1.12 Links: Reference

Reference-style links allow you to refer to your links by names, which you define elsewhere.

Markdown:

```
This is a guide on Markdown [Markdown][1].

[1]: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markdown "Markdown"
```

Output:

```
<p>This is a guide on <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markdown">Markdown</a>.</p>
```
1.13 Lists: Simple

Creating simple lists is done by using plus, hyphens or asterisks as list markers. These list markers are interchangeable.

Markdown:

```
+ One
- Two
+ Three
```

Output:

```
<ul>
  <li>One</li>
  <li>Two</li>
  <li>Three</li>
</ul>
```

1.14 Lists: Nested

Nest a list requires you to indent by exactly four spaces.

Markdown:

```
+ One
+ Two
+ Three
  - Nested One
  - Nested Two
```

Output:

```
<ul>
  <li>One</li>
  <li>Two</li>
  <li>Three
    <ul>
      <li>Nested One</li>
      <li>Nested Two</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
</ul>
```

1.15 Paragraphs

A paragraph is one or more consecutive lines of text separated by one or more blank lines. Normal paragraphs should not be indented with spaces or tabs.

Markdown:

```
This is a paragraph. It has two sentences.

This is another paragraph. It also has two sentences.
```
Output:

<p>This is a paragraph. It has two sentences.</p>

<p>This is another paragraph. It also has two sentences.</p>

1.16 Images: Reference

TODO
CHAPTER 2

Indices and tables

• genindex
• modindex
• search